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YUGO-SLAVS BOYCOTT FINAL PEACE CONFERENCE SESSION

Decisions on the Italian Treaty Not Acceptable

Byrnes Appeals For Return Of The Wartime Unity

Paris, Oct. 15.—Yugo-Slavia boycotted the final session of the Paris Peace Conference to-day, notifying the Secretary General at the last moment that the Yugo-Slav delegation could not participate in the final meeting.

When the final plenary session, planned as a polite ceremonial closing of the unsuccessful attempt to make peace opened, the ten Yugo-Slav seats were empty.

The chairman, Dr Quo Tai-chi (China) called the meeting to order as though nothing had happened and suggested that the Conference formally approve the list of decisions taken on the treaties in the last five days. After the translation, the Chinese chairman said that before voting he had a communication to announce.

Dr Quo then said that the Secretary-General, just before the meeting opened, had received a letter from the head of the Yugo-Slav delegation, Dr Eduard Kardelj, Vice Premier of Yugo-Slavia, saying Yugo-Slavia found it impossible to take part in the final meeting of the Conference.

The galleries were jammed and the press galleries were filled for the first time since the opening days 11 weeks ago.

The Yugo-Slavs have threatened nearly a dozen times during the Conference to refuse to sign the treaty with Italy if, in its final version, it includes the compromise "French Line" for the Italo-Yugo-Slav frontier.

The conference has voted down by two-thirds vote all of Yugo-Slavia's requests with respect to her frontier with Italy and on Trieste.

Yugo-Slav Methods
M. Kardelj in his letter to the Secretary-General said Yugo-Slavia sought methods of work at the Conference which would have made it possible for the "maximum of mutual understanding and harmony among the countries which during the war had fought shoulder to shoulder."

"But unfortunately our expectations failed to come true and, on the contrary, another method, one of taking decisions by means of voting, was accepted, a method which, when vital problems of a nation and the fate of peace among nations was in question—is incorrect, even formally because it leads to the imposition of the will of one group of States upon other sovereign and equal countries. At the same time it is unjust in its essence because it permits the solving of problems not according to objective criteria but according to the point of view of the special interest of the group representing the majority of this conference."

M. Kardelj continued that despite these methods, his country did not cease to co-operate actively in making every effort to reach agreements of vital interest to Yugo-Slavia. He said Yugo-Slavia did not hesitate to make important concessions, but that it did expect its co-operation would be appreciated and find a corresponding echo among all the other delegations.

He said the efforts of his delegation—supported by several other delegations—were not understood and appreciated as they should have been by a certain number of delegates especially during the last plenary meetings of the Conference where the method of outvoting fully assumed the character of ruthlessness and finally proved to be a method by the means of which no solutions can be taken."

The U.S. Secretary of State Mr James Byrnes, spoke briefly after the Conference had formally adopted the list of decisions it had taken on the treaties in the last week.

He reiterated his earlier promise to support in the Council of Foreign Ministers any recommendation, which

received two-thirds vote in the Peace Conference regardless of how the United States voted in the conference. Mr Byrnes appealed again for a return of the wartime unity and said: "Just as no nation had the power to win the war so no one nation has the wisdom to dictate the peace."

Answering M. Molotov's criticism of United States insistence upon calling a Peace Conference before all the Big Four agreed on all major issues, Mr Byrnes said he thought

(Continued on Page 4)

Kenya To Be New HQ Of British Middle East Forces

London, Oct. 15.—Kenya, British colony in East Africa, is being considered as the location of the General Headquarters of British Forces in the Middle East, after the withdrawal from Cairo.

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, announced this in the House of Commons to-day in reply to a question by Sir Peter Macdonald (Conservative), who had asked if active consideration was now being given to the desirability of establishing such headquarters in Kenya.

Mr Attlee said: "The question of the location of General Headquarters in the Middle East after the withdrawal from Cairo is under examination at the present time. Kenya is among possible locations being considered."

The announcement confirms the views held in most political and military quarters that such move was inevitable, writes Reuter's Political Correspondent.

Politically, Kenya is probably the first choice since there is no question of unfriendly, or even passive population as there might be in Egypt or Palestine. The climate is excellent and the port of Mombasa is capable of extensive development as a naval base.

Strategic Importance
Strategically, the war showed that the Mediterranean is now a "bottleneck" for sea convoys and supply lines to the East and Middle East were via the Cape of Good Hope. Naval strong-points at Gibraltar and in the western and southern coasts of Africa afforded bases from which escort ships sailed. It would be easier to maintain the ocean supply route from Mombasa to Basra for the supply of British troops defending the oilfields in Persia and Iraq than to maintain land lines of communication via Palestine and Syria. Turkey, if necessary, could be supplied the same way and might be given some help and protection from Cyprus.

Under the new draft treaty for United Nations Trusteeship Mandatory Power—Britain—would be able to establish bases in Tanganyika next to Kenya, while similar terms would probably be agreed for former German South-west Africa, which seems likely to come under South African ownership or trusteeship. The base at Ceylon would provide another link in the chain to the Far East and Australia.—Reuter.

Basic Political Agreement In NEI By Nov 30

Batavia, Oct. 15.—The Dutch Commission-General, sent out from Holland to negotiate with the Indonesian leaders, hopes to reach a "basic" agreement with them on the future status of Indonesia, by the end of next month, it was officially announced here to-day.

The truce, ending the year-long hostilities between the Allies and Indonesians in Java, was agreed on between the British, Dutch and Indonesians yesterday on the basis of the present military positions.

The commander of the Indonesian "Army of the Republic," Gen Sudirman, last night broadcast the news of the truce to the Indonesian people and issued orders that everything be done to prevent further fighting.

The truce clauses, providing for the "stabilization of the ratio of Allied and Indonesian forces," meant that the total number of Dutch forces in the Netherlands East Indies after November 30 would not exceed the present combined Dutch and British forces, provided that the truce was not violated, the statement said.

"A general demobilization by both sides, as specified in the truce, will obviously depend on the progress of political negotiations."

Some two hundred leaders and members of irregular Indonesian fighting organizations along the East coast of Sumatra have been arrested for not obeying the orders of the official Indonesian leaders, a high Republican spokesman, quoted by the Netherlands News Agency, said to-day.

A British plane to-day took Mohammed Roem, Indonesian Minister of the Interior, and Air-Commodore Soerjadiarta, Indonesian member of the joint truce commission, to the Indonesian headquarters at Bjakarta in central Java, where they are to report to Dr Soekarno, President of the Indonesian Republic, on the results of yesterday's truce agreement.

They are expected to invite General Soedirman, Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian National Army, and Vice-Admiral Nasir of the Indonesian Navy, to come to Batavia and take part in the commission's activities.—Reuter.

Anti-Government Demonstrations In Cairo

Cairo, Oct. 15 (UP).—Steel-helmeted police were rushed by truck to patrol Cairo's main streets to-day where violence was feared from the crowds demonstrating against the Government.

British armoured cars accompanied the civilian police to areas where British installations were located, but no British troops, however, were called out.

Hundreds staged a demonstration in the centre of the city against Premier Sidiqi Pasha. The crowd shouted "Down with Sidiqi." "No trip to London." "No negotiations."

The Premier was scheduled to confer on the Anglo-Egyptian treaty in London with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, before the latter departs for the United Nations Assembly meeting in New York.

Anticipating major trouble, dozens of police armed with rifles and staves guarded the Government buildings. No incidents however had been reported at an early hour to-night.

No Diversion Of UNRRA Supplies To Yugo-Slav Army

Belgrade, Oct. 14 (UP).—The special three-Power UNRRA Investigation Commission reported to-day that it found no evidence of diversion of large quantities of supplies to the Yugo-Slav Army.

The Commission concluded that it could state unreservedly that a greater bulk of the 2,000,000 tons of UNRRA supplies sent to Yugo-Slavia had been effectively distributed among the people of the country and undoubtedly saved millions of lives in Yugo-Slavia.

The Commission released a 1,352-word report to the press after a 10-day investigation of specific and general claims that UNRRA supplies were misused in Yugo-Slavia both by the representatives and the Government.

The Commission, consisting of Col A. G. Katzin, of South Africa, Mr C. Hart Schast, of the United States, and Maj Burby of France, was appointed on September 3 by UNRRA Director-General LaGuardia to make a formal survey of UNRRA operations in Yugo-Slavia and will report fully to him in the United States.

The report said: "The Commission has found no evidence of diversion of large quantities of supplies to the Yugo-Slav Army. From time to time UNRRA regional directors have reported that vehicles, thought to have been of UNRRA origin, have been seen in military use. Such reports have been brought to the notice of the Government as they arose and explanations requested."

"There have been admitted delays in the required information being received but grounds for specific allegations have not been established. The reported instances have involved less than 200 vehicles (Continued on Page 4)

Franco Regime Is Thoroughly Unpalatable

London, Oct. 15 (UP).—The Minister of State, Mr Hector McNeill, in the House of Commons to-day said that Generalissimo Franco represented a thoroughly unpalatable regime, but rejected the idea of an economic blockade of Spain.

"This Government has said repeatedly that because of his pro-Axis activities and because he failed to unify Spain, it is our opinion that Franco should go. We agree we want that done but without civil war. The business of organising an economic blockade is not an easy one. It would not be effective if this country severed economic relations with Spain. We would have to organise, with the Communist nations and taking in the United States, Brazil and Argentina, a system of navicerts," he stated.

PYTHON SHOT IN LUGARD ROAD

An 11½-foot python was shot dead by a Shantung detective in Lugard Road, Peak district, about 5 p.m. yesterday.

The huge reptile was seen wriggling along the hillside by an RAF officer who immediately contacted the Police, and the detective was rushed to the scene. Locating the snake, the officer fired several

Army Called Out To Quell New Riots In India

Calcutta, Oct. 15 (UP).—Authoritative quarters reported to-day that military forces were rushed to Nonkhal to quell local clashes which had broken out between Hindus and Moslems.

The reports said rioting mobs were raiding villages in Nonkhal district in the face of police resistance. The police reportedly fired on the mob at Nonkhal to-day wounding six persons.

Reports said the military forces were delayed a few miles south of Nonkhal because of the shortage of rivercraft, which is the only means of access to Nonkhal. The riverboats were destroyed when the Japanese invaded India.

New Congress Leader

New Delhi, Oct. 15.—Acharya J. B. Kripalani, former General-Secretary of Congress, becomes the new President of the Indian National Congress, it was stated to-day after Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, former President of Congress, has announced his decision not to stand for election as President.

The names of the four members of the Moslem League selected by M. A. Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, to join the interim government were announced here to-day as Liaquat Ali Khan, Chudragar Abdul Rahim, Gafarullah Khan and J. N. Mondal, Minister for the Scheduled Castes in Bengal.—Reuter and United Press.

Britain Rejects Jewish Request

London, Oct. 15.—Britain has rejected the Jewish request that the Palestine immigration quota be increased immediately to 4,000 or 5,000 per month, it was learned to-day.

However, authoritative sources gave the assurance that the present quota of 1,500 per month—which is customarily deducted from the "illegal" immigrants reaching Palestine by underground routes—will continue for the time being.

Jewish Agency leaders asked for a quota increase during the course of conversations with the Colonial Secretary, Mr Creech-Jones. The Agency President, Dr Chaim Weizmann, reported to Mr Creech-Jones that such a concession might make it possible for the Agency to meet Britain's demand that effective steps be taken to end Jewish terrorism in the Holy Land.

Publication Denied

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, told the House of Commons to-day that he had no intention of publishing the correspondence between President Truman and himself on the situation in Palestine.

This, in reply to a question by Capt Gammons, Conservative, was greeted with Opposition cries of "Why not?" and Capt Gammons asked if the Prime Minister did not realise that the question of Palestine was doing more to poison Anglo-American relations than anything else.

Capt Gammons said that the House was entitled to know what representations had been made by the Prime Minister to the American Government on this subject.

Mr Attlee said that he was not prepared to accept either of those statements but clearly it was a question for consideration whether the correspondence between President Truman and himself should be published or not. So far as he was aware, there was no precedent.—Reuter and United Press.

MURDER IN CRETE

Athens, Oct. 15 (UP).—It was reported to-day that the Yugo-Slav political refugee, Pyaric Voyolac, was murdered at Canea, a village on Crete. The murderer has not been identified.

shots at its head and body, killing it outright. The reptile had a large head, about the size of a man's closed fist. At its thickest part it had a circumference of about 10 inches. Although it has not been weighed, it is believed to tip 50 lbs.

ONLY THREE SMALL RED AREAS IN CHINA PROPER AFTER FALL OF KALGAN

Shanghai, Oct. 15 (UP).—The fall of Kalgan, which is the deadliest blow to Communist military prestige, has reduced the so-called China liberated areas, excepting Manchuria, to insignificant pockets which appeared vulnerable to early liquidation.

The comparative ease with which Kalgan was taken is expected to encourage extremist factions of the Kuomintang who advocate the extermination of the Communist armies and reduction of the Communist Party to an armyless minority, similar to the Democratic League and Youth Party.

There are now three main Communist pockets in China Proper, each exposed to momentary Government attack. The first pocket is around Yenai, the Red capital, which is believed to be defended by formidable elite groups under the personal command of Gen Chu Teh, Communist Commander-in-Chief in China. This pocket is believed to be linked with the Red forces in Shansi who hold only minor cities as a result of Gen Huai Sun's counter-offensive which mopped up south Shansi along the Tatung-Wuchow railway.

The second important pocket is in north Honan between the Peking-Hankow and the Tientsin-Pukow railways where the Communists recently launched a diversionary attack on Paoing.

The third pocket is in north Kiangsu-east Shantung where Gen Chen Yi's New Fourth Army threatened the American naval base of Tsingtao. This pocket has now been whittled down by Government campaigns along the Grand Canal to a narrow strip, which is in danger of being sliced into three sections—one south of the Lungai railway and east of the Grand Canal, another squeezed between the Lungai and Tsinan-Tsingtao Railways, and the third in a narrow strip along the northern shore of Shantung Peninsula, including the now isolated ports of Chefoo and Weihaiwei.

The largest Communist pocket in Central China above Hankow was decimated in a Communist attempt to stage a second "long march." Nationalist sources estimate that 80,000 men under Gen Li Hsien-nien, tried to fight their way through the government cordon on the Shensi border to reach the main force in the Yangtze area. However they failed to reckon with Government scouting planes which hunted them down.

Aside from the Communist force of unknown strength guarding Yenai, the strongest concentration obviously is in Manchuria which is almost entirely cut off by land routes to Yenai. There is speculation that the Communists, when and if they form their own government, may make Manchuria the capital, keeping underground agencies throughout China possibly under the direction of Yenai until the stronghold is lost.

The largest Communist hold city in Manchuria is Harbin. It is believed that the Communists will hold Harbin as long as possible, during the Nationalists to open frontal attack on the city in which there are many White Russians who are now full-fledged Soviet citizens.

WEST END HOTELS STRIKE ENDS

London, Oct. 15 (UP).—An eight-day strike, which affected London's most fashionable hotels and restaurants, ended to-night in victory for the strikers.

The strikers primarily comprised kitchen employees and waiters who were seeking recognition of their union—the National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

At a three a half hour meeting to-day, the Hotels and Restaurants Association agreed to recognise the NUGMW, provided the strikers returned to work immediately.

Maharajah Dies After Tour of Night Clubs

Lisbon, Oct. 15 (UP).—The Maharajah of Chota Udepur died to-day in a Lisbon hotel room from cerebral haemorrhage, following an all-night round of night-clubs with his wife. The Maharajah, who with the Maharajani had arrived in Lisbon for a short visit last Friday, asked that his remains be cremated on a wood pyre in the Hindu tradition, but it was suggested that cremation be conducted in the usual manner.

Greek Bandits Mine Roads In South Thessaly

Athens, Oct. 15 (UP).—Newspapers reported to-day that bandits extended their activities to Southern Thessaly and mined the road between Athens and Larissa for the first time.

Reports said four private trucks, and one Red Cross truck were hijacked while travelling between Athens and Larissa. The road was mined near Domokos, which is between Lamia and Pharsala, on the edge of the territory controlled by the Rightist bandit chieftain, Gregori Sourlas.

Sourlas complained in a recent interview with the United Press that Leftist bandits were moving in on his territory.

Reports said bandits were hijacking trucks to seize food and clothing to build up supplies for the winter. They have been stripping gendarmes and soldiers some of whom they have taken prisoners.

The Greek Cabinet was scheduled to confer with the prefects of Larissa and Trikala at noon to-day to discuss the increasing bandit activities in those areas. The Minister of Public Order, Spiros Theotokis, returned from Larissa last night to attend the meeting.

The Minister of Public Order, Spiros Theotokis, was asked to-day why Government was not able to capture the Rightist bandit leader, Gregori Sourlas. If foreign correspondents were able to contact him, M Theotokis replied that the Government forces are too occupied fighting other elements now to bother with Sourlas.

BRITAIN SENDS NOTE OF PROTEST TO POLAND

London, Oct. 15 (UP).—The Foreign Office spokesman announced to-day that Britain has sent a note to Poland protesting against the alleged "misconduct" of two British diplomats at a hotel in Rzeszow by a Polish militia lieutenant and two men in Russian uniform.

The spokesman said the British Consul at Katowice and the Third Secretary of the Embassy in Warsaw were searched at revolver point and mistreated by the trio who, after striking up an acquaintance with the two Britishers on the street, had invited them to the hotel.

The note demanded an investigation and asked for the return of a camera alleged taken by the trio.

STOP PRESS

NAZI LEADERS GO TO THE GALLOWS

Nuremberg, Oct. 15 (UP).—Most of Nazism's eleven arch conspirators—if not all of them—are presumably dead as this is now written (3.30 a.m. Nuremberg time—2.30 a.m. GMT).

No official word on the progress of the executions, which were scheduled to get under way after midnight in Nuremberg, had yet been announced and the grim prison here has been shrouded in absolute secrecy since early last night.

However, there were no indications that the final "March to the Gallows" had failed to start on schedule. Hermann Goering was presumably the first to die. However, it was not known in exactly what order the other ten Nazis were hanged.

School For Screen Writers Established

(By A London Film Correspondent)

A novel venture which bears out the spirit of enterprise and intellectual awareness felt among British film makers, is now being launched by a group of four companies. They have inaugurated a new training scheme for young screenwriters to get the chance of learning their art under expert supervision, experience and advice.

A course is being organised at Pinewood Studios, near London, considered to be among the most modern and up-to-date studios in the world. It will take not less than three years for a student to absorb the full course.

The selection of new talent in the case of film actors and actresses has been comparatively easy for the film industry, and their most successful method of getting about it is still the traditional way of talent scouting throughout the theatres of the country. In a similar way the film industry all over the world has always been able to revert to stage designers, musicians, painters, architects, etc., for recruiting new blood into the ranks of directors, producers, film musicians and other technicians who form the production unit as a whole.

Most Important Problem
Things are altogether different in the realm of screen writing. And yet, here lies what is probably the most important problem of the progress of the cinema as an art. After all, a film is as good, or as bad, as its scenario. For the scenario is nothing else than the score, which the orchestra, in this case consisting of the artists and technicians, with the director in place of the conductor, transform into visual and aural reality. It seems all the more surprising that so far next to nothing has been done to explore methodically and to foster the specific talent among young writers, possessed with enthusiasm and a feeling for the film as their natural means of expression.

The training scheme, therefore, appears as a turning point in the history of film writing. How should a potential Shakespeare of the cinema ever find his chance of self-realisation when this basic and all-important point is more or less left to haphazard circumstances and when they arise? For there are innumerable prerequisites and technicalities, unknown to the novelist or even the dramatist, which have first to be mastered if you desire to express your visions and ideas through the medium of the film. It is, therefore, an invaluable advantage for the students that the first year of their training at Pinewood Studios will be devoted to coming into intimate contact with the various technical departments of the studio. The film is not the work of one brain or one pair of hands, but the collective effort of many brains and many pairs of hands, each highly skilled in their respective crafts. It is essential that from the outset the screen-writer should become thoroughly acquainted with the intricacies of the individual factors: lighting, cutting, editing, camera work, sound recording, etc., which constitute the final materialisation of his script into terms of cinema.

Teamed As Juniors
Once these basic points have been mastered, the trainees will for the rest of the course be teamed as juniors. They will learn about the construction of the scenario from its initial phase as a synopsis to the final shooting script. They are fortunate in that the four production units concerned in the scheme rank among the finest in the world. They are the Archers, Cinequid, Wessex and Individual Pictures.

But the names of the personalities mean more than mere names of companies. The students will have the advantage of having as their tutors such well-known and accomplished masters as Michael Powell, and Emeric Pressburger, responsible for films like "49 Parallel," "The Life and Death of Colonel Blimp," "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," "I Know Where I'm Going," and "A Matter of Life and Death," Anthony Asquith, Allen, David Lean and Ronald Neame, who made "Billie the Kid," "In Which We Serve," "This Happy Breed," "Brief Encounter," and "Great Expectations," Frank Launder and Sidney Gilliat, who distinguished themselves in productions like "Millions Like Us," "The Rink," "Progress," "I See a Dark Stranger."

It is a characteristic feature that almost all these men began their brilliant film careers with script writing, and up to the present day still continue the practice of working out their own scenarios. Their names can be found on the list of the committee members of the Screenwriters' Association, the president of which is the famous J. B. Priestley. Another prominent member of the Screenwriters' Association, Gordon Wellesley, will also play an important part in the development of the young writers.

Obviously, the selection of candidates whose gifts justify their admission to the course has to be carried out most carefully. At the present stage a first group of five trainees has been chosen. But it has slipped through that they include Miss Marigold Harris, daughter of the famous chief of Royal Air Force

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN SPAIN

Restrictions on Foreign Messages Lifted

(By Henry Buckley)

Restrictions on the sale of foreign newspapers and magazines in Franco Spain have practically disappeared and there are now no restrictions on foreign journalists moving freely about the country.

On the whole press messages—even those dealing with underground opposition to Franco—are transmitted by the Post Office just as they are handed in.

The London Daily Worker, however, is banned in Madrid and very occasionally some minor functionary will take it on himself to hold up a cable, alleging that it is "harmful to the interests of the nation."

Only two newspapers in Spain itself escape censorship—two Catholic weekly named Ecclesia and Siglo. The Church authorities refused to publish them if censorship were enforced.

Censorship on other publications is much lighter now and a writer in Madrid's ABC was able to refer recently to Julio Alvarez del Vayo, the leading emigre figure as "one of the best journalists who has ever been known in Spain."

The main clamping down is done on internal policy. Directives go out twice daily from the office of Tomas Cerro, Press Chief, indicating the general approach to all problems. Proofs must also be censored before publication. Censorship deletes notably things considered politically undesirable but also stories regarded as sensationalist or sexy.

Although Franco, the government party has still about 40 papers in Spain, it does not control press policy. This is mainly in the hands of people such as Cerro who are non-political although strongly Catholic.

Editors Govt Appointed
All newspaper editors are appointed by the Government, a factor which further reduces the control which the owners of the newspapers have over their publications. Efforts are being made to regularise the position of some newspapers which are still printed in premises expropriated at the end of the civil war.

Madrid's Falange organ Arriba is printed in the building of the famous Liberal daily El Sol. Falange has tried to buy the building and plant from Count Barbone, but he has refused to sell. Madrid's printed in the building of the Heraldo de Madrid and which belonged to the Brothers Busquet of Barcelona—is leaving for new premises shortly.

In this case, apparently, some kind of payment has been made into a special account to meet possible future claims when the normal laws came into force again.

The two chief news agencies, Efe for foreign news and Cifra for Spanish internal news, are owned by a private company. Although they do not come under a direct censorship they nevertheless show considerable discretion in their selection of news items included in their services.—Reuter.

SMUGGLED WOMEN TO U.S.

New York, Oct. 14 (UP).—Frank H. Haas of Mobile, Alabama, master of the Liberty Ship Ada Rehan, received a suspended sentence at the Federal Court for the illegal importation of three Persian women.

The Ada Rehan left San Francisco on a two-week cruise and stretched it into a 13-month globe-girdling voyage, during which the original shipper had a nervous breakdown.

The Federal Judge put Haas on probation for one year and ordered him to pay for the upkeep of the three women until they could be returned to Persia.

CORDELL HULL'S HEALTH

Washington, Oct. 14.—Former State Secretary, Mr. Cordell Hull, who has been critically ill for the past fortnight is now considered to be in "danger," an announcement by his physician said today.—Central News.

Bomber Command during the war. There is, however, a sixth vacancy still to be filled, and the high degree of responsibility taken in selecting the trainees is indicated by the fact that the Screenwriters' Association have organised a competition, the winner of which will be awarded the sixth place.

The four production companies which are organising the scheme as a combined effort constitute the Independent Producers' Ltd. This progressive firm is headed by George Archibald, JP, as its managing director. Mr. Archibald himself is a film expert of long standing and international reputation. During the war, before being appointed to his present position, he held one of the most important posts with the Films Division of the Ministry of Information. He made it a success. The same is to be expected from the new and far-reaching venture of his company in training a new generation of screen-writers.

Basic International An Attempt To Break Down National Prejudices Through Language

LANGUAGE is the most important single factor in creating and maintaining prejudiced national sentiment. The greatest barrier to international understanding is the inability of one nation to communicate freely with another.

Below is the third and last instalment of a booklet by L. J. J. Nye and John Bostock (of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia) in which they deal with the problem of language under the title of Basic International.

There are already a number of accepted international words. Ogden quotes as follows:—"The words about which the experts have come to a decision are the following fifty:

Alcohol, aluminium, automobile, band, bar, beef, beer, calendar, chemist, cheque, chocolate, chorus, cigarette, club, coffee, colony, dance, engineer, gas, hotel, influenza, Java, madman, nickel, opera, orchestra, paraffin, park, passport, patient, phonograph, piano, police, post, programme, propaganda, radio, restaurant, air, sport, taxi, tea, telegram, telephone, terrace, theatre, tobacco, university, whisky, zinc; together with 12 names of sciences: Algebra, Arithmetic, Biology, Chemistry, Geography, Geology, Geometry, Mathematics, Physics, Physiology, Psychology, Zoology.

"With these, 12 words are given which come into special names used internationally:—College, Dominion, Embassy, Empire, Imperial, King, Museum, President, Prince, Princess, Queen, Royal. These words are not necessarily international for other purposes.

"In addition to the 50 words which have been fixed as international and are of value for Basic, a further 50 may be listed about which there is at present more doubt. These will be used with care for a year or two for the purpose of testing reactions. Here is the list: Ammonia, asbestos, autobus, batter, cafe, catarrh, champagne, chauffeur, circus, citron, cocktail, cognac, dynamite, encyclopaedia, glycerine, hyena, hygiene, hysteria, inferno, jazz, liqueur, macaroni, malaria, mania, nicotine, olive, omelette, opium, paradise, penguin, platinum, polish, pyramids, pyramid, quinine, radium, referendum, rheumatism, rum, salad, sardine, tapoca, toast, torpedo, vanilla, violin, visa, vodka, volt, zebra."

Already International

There are many words which have originated from various countries and have become international. In the above list for example, Cafe, champagne, catarrh, citron, cocktail, cognac, dynamite, encyclopaedia, glycerine, hyena, hygiene, hysteria, inferno, jazz, liqueur, macaroni, malaria, mania, nicotine, olive, omelette, opium, paradise, penguin, platinum, polish, pyramids, pyramid, quinine, radium, referendum, rheumatism, rum, salad, sardine, tapoca, toast, torpedo, vanilla, violin, visa, vodka, volt, zebra."

Cruise	Dutch
Danmark	Hebrew
Welsh	Italian
Angora	Turkish
Intelligentia	Russian
Jazz	Chinese
China	Hindustani
Boomerang	Australian
Canyon	Spanish
Canoe	Italian
Mineral	Chinese
Coffee	Turkish
Tango	African
Football	Latin
Alibi	Latin
Shawl	Persian
Satan	Chinese
Silk	Chinese
Alone	Irish
Carage	Spanish
Desperado	Spanish
Criket	Indian
Rodeo	Spanish
Thug	Hindustani
Hussy	Latin
Trek	Sh. African
Peelr	Greek
Polynesian	Polynesian
Gong	South Sea Islands
Cocktail	American
Barbecue	Mexican
Mohair	Arabic
Kilometer	French
Tea	Chinese

Pronunciation

The question of pronunciation does not present much difficulty, because a standard pronunciation, such as that of classical Latin would be agreed upon, and all words must be pronounced. The accepted pronunciation could be recorded and broadcast throughout the world. English is not a phonetic tongue and therefore could never make the ideal international language. We have many words which are spelled the same way but are pronounced very differently, e.g. cough, tough, plough. These are very confusing to the foreigner. Also English has too many vowel sounds, which add to its difficulties.

Every tongue has "trick" words which are often impossible for the foreigner to pronounce, unless he learns to do so when a child. These should be eliminated as much as possible. The English Th is particularly difficult for most foreigners, and therefore words with these letters should not be selected, e.g. instead of "The le (French), il (Italian), or el (Spanish) should be used.

In order to perfect such a language it is suggested that a group of Philologists and an expert on Phonetics should be convened. These should be representative of the chief languages of the world. In addition an authority on Esperanto should be included in order to make available those words in Esperanto which fit into this plan. There are many such words which would be acceptable for the Indo-European group. This committee will consider all words in the Basic English vocabu-

lary and select from all the languages those which are most suitable for international use. Because Prof. Ogden has planned Basic English so successfully, it is desirable that he, or his nominee, should be a member of this committee.

When this language is completed it will be so truly international that any person from any civilised country will be able to read at least one in six words, and if he is educated in another language, he should be able to understand one in every three or four words.

Conclusions

Discussions are now taking place amongst Allied Governments on the need for planning a new and stable world order. But it is futile to discuss such plans without at the same time encouraging emotional harmony between the nations. For this to be permanently successful it is essential to have an international language which will be acceptable to all. This is needed not only to promote world trade, travel, and exchange of social and scientific ideas, but to give races a better understanding of one another's problems and ideals.

We do not claim to be philologists nor are we attempting to prepare Basic International, which must be the work of experts; but from our professional and travel experiences we have an understanding of racial psychology; we maintain that any international language which does not satisfy national sentiment will never be more than a temporary success.

We are therefore advocating Basic International as the logical language for international use because it is based on sound philological and psychological principles. Its construction is so simple that it can be mastered by all races in a short time. Furthermore, its words will be selected from all the chief modern languages it will be truly international. Any citizen of the major countries of the world will be proud to use it, since his own national sentiment will be expressed and satisfied by the inclusion of words from his own tongue. Thus a new sentiment will be added to those of other nationals in the over-riding world sentiment of a common language to which each has contributed his quota. Not until such a world sentiment has been created will humanity have its feet on the ladder which leads to universal peace and goodwill.

Psychological Effects

The psychological effects of an over-riding sentiment are of paramount importance in bringing about international harmony. This was emphasised in "The Psychology of War" (J.B.): "It finds a place in every phase of life. We join a church, the Freemasons, a regiment, an office staff, an association, and immediately our conduct towards every member of our new fraternity changes. Although we were possibly previously hostile to one of them, we do not fight him now because he is one of us. The chains of the herd instinct have fettered us with the friendly bonds of an over-riding sentiment."

To those who adopt the defeatist attitude that an international language has already been tried and failed, we point out that the present "set-up" is unique in world history. Air travel has brought the peoples of the world into much closer proximity. Science has presented us with speech by radio so that lessons in Basic can be given to school children, adolescents and adults on a truly universal scale.

For the first time we can have an international hour when we shall be able to listen to a lecture by a world leader in art, science or philosophy given by him from his home town five or ten thousand miles away. There will also be international newspapers in Basic. The invention of radio has not merely simplified the extension of an international language, but has solved the hitherto insoluble problem of phonetics. Uniformity of pronunciation becomes simple since we can now converse readily over vast distances and to large audiences.

As a necessary part of the peace plans provision should be made for the compulsory establishment of courses in Basic International in all countries together with the necessary central bureau for those who wish to pay a tribute to Rotary International, The Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations, the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations, International Red Cross, the League of Nations Union, and the International Students' Association for their splendid practical efforts to bring about international understanding and harmony. A common tongue which satisfies national sentiments will introduce a new harmony into their conferences, conventions and jamborees. To

Singapore Trade Affected By New Shipping Order

Singapore, Oct. 15.—Singapore's constant and inter-island trade will be seriously affected by the shipping order issued here, which comes into force on October 23, which reinforces the pre-war Merchant Shipping Ordinance, requiring ships of 75 tons and under to carry a qualified skipper and a qualified engineer.

Local traders, who estimate that about 600 ships will be affected by the order, say that there are insufficient qualified men available and they demand the highest salaries.

The ordinance also requires ships above 75 tons to be manned by a British skipper, mate and engineer, whom traders say are difficult to obtain and expensive.

Traders do not object to the order but seek postponement of its enforcement for some months.—Reuter.

Criticism in Commons

London, Oct. 14.—Centralisation of control over shipping by Conservative members today is being the reason for the hold-up of shipping at Singapore.

Sir Waldron Smithers asked if the Minister of Transport, Mr. Alfred Barnes, would make a statement on details of the delay which he had sent him, and Sir Patrick Hanon asked for the circumstances under which the two ships, Sam Trent and Savigna, were bought from the U.S. Government for the conveyance of Pearl Harbour coal dust for Singapore, and 8,000 tons of this article consigned there. He asked whether, as the coal dust was re-consigned to Batavia, what would be the cost of this transaction to the British taxpayer.

Mr. Barnes replied: "There was serious congestion during the summer at Singapore, with consequent delay in discharge of vessels, the handling capacity of the port, owing to labour difficulties and war damage to storage and clearance facilities being inadequate for the large amounts of military and commercial cargo entering the port for rehabilitation of the area. "Energetic measures were taken to relieve the congestion by improving the clearance facility and by restricting imports to most essential cargoes. I am informed that the congestion of cargo on wharves has been considerably reduced. Further improvement resulted from the rebuilding of transit sheds."

Reflected As Unstable
"As regards the two vessels carrying coal to Singapore, these were chartered from the U.S. Government. The coal was purchased and shipped by the military authorities for civilian use in Malaya. On arrival at Singapore, the coal at Singapore was found to differ considerably from the original specification and was rejected by the local authority as unstable."

The Special Commissioner was pressed to dispose of this coal elsewhere, in order to free the ships and after considerable difficulty a quantity was sold to Batavia, where the two vessels have now discharged, the balance of the coal having been dispatched to Singapore. The cost of the two ships is approximately £300,000.

Sir Waldron Smithers: "Is he aware that the hold-up is due to centralised control. British ships are arriving with cargo, and the British goods at the expense of the British taxpayer is very serious. Will he have a further inquiry made, because it is stopping vital export trade of this country?"

Mr. Barnes replied: "I have explained that the difficulties arose directly from war and steps were taken to improve discharging."

Sir Patrick Hanon: "I do not wish to embarrass the Government, but will the Minister give an undertaking that transactions of the kind, which indicate impolicy in administration will not occur again."—Reuter.

Soviet Troops Pour Into Austria

Vienna, Oct. 15 (UP).—Soviet Army troops have been pouring into the Doellereheim area, 45 miles north-east of Vienna, for several weeks, high Government and national railway sources here said to-night.

Most of the high troops (trains came from the direction of Hungary). Yesterday, a reliable Austrian Government source reported that the Red Army was staging large-scale manoeuvres at a former Wehrmacht training field at Doellereheim.

It was believed that more than 120,000 soldiers, or an entire army, were participating, including 60,000 soldiers from Hungary.

Name of Communist Agent in U.S. Sought

Washington, Oct. 14 (UP).—Three members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities—Representatives Herbert Bonner, J. Parnell Thomas and Gerald Landon—urged that the ex-editor of the Daily Worker, Louis Budenz, be invited to name under oath the Kremlin agent who Budenz said directed Communist activities in the United States. Chairman John Wood declined to say whether he would call Budenz.

These associations we have pleasure in offering the suggestions put forward in this simple plan.

For those who, with a glimpse of the shape of things to come, Basic International would seem to be the essential foundation for the day—

When the war-drum throbs no longer, and the battle flags are furled.

In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world;

There the common sense of most shall hold a fruitful realm in awe,

And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law.

CENTRAL
DAILY AT 2.30 5.15 7.15 & 9.15 PM.

ALHAMBRA
DAILY AT 2.30 5.15 7.15 & 9.15 PM.

— SHOWING TO-DAY —

It's a Rootin', Tootin' Six-Gun Shootin'
Musicalalappalooza!
The West goes wild with singing, dancing, laughing, romancing... All in GORGEOUS TECHNICOLOR!

DOROTHY LAMOUR
DICK POWELL
VICTOR MOORE
"RIDING HIGH"

A Paramount Picture with **Gil Lamb, Cass Daley** and **Milt Britton** and Band
Directed by **GEORGE MARSHALL**

The girl-oldest musical in Sensational Songs!

TO-DAY ONLY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

THE GRANDEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR!
Betty GRABLE * George MONTGOMERY
in
"CONEY ISLAND"
IN TECHNICOLOR
with Cesar ROMERO—A 20th Century-Fox Musical! — TO-MORROW —

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW **GATHAY** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

FIRST SHOWING IN HONGKONG
DRAMA... ACTION... THRILLS... A FAST-MOVING Story of A Daring Adventurer in A Lawless Land
BILL CODY and his Great Arabian Horse
"BLAZING JUSTICE"
—NEXT CHANGE—
ANDY HARDY'S "DOUBLE LIFE"

INQUIRY ABOUT SENATOR POSITIONS VACANT

Washington, Oct. 14.—(UP).—The Senate War Investigating Committee today said it was studying allegations that Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (Democrat, Mississippi) had received a \$25,000 contribution from a war contractor. The committee declined to reveal details.

APPLICATIONS are invited from certificated or qualified navigating or diesel engineer officers for employment as Coast Staff officers on the ships of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. Employment is also offered to men experienced in navigating small craft. Applicants are interviewed at the Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs, 4th floor, Marina House, Queen's Road, Central.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith

"She's the nicest little number at this resort, but I don't dare fall in love—I'm working like a dog this summer to save enough for a motorcycle!"

